

"These nuts have been gathered by one of our representatives residing on the island of Catanduanes and are fresh stock, hulled by the cold-water process. Mr. Jacobson stated that the shipment consists of at least two distinct types, and it is the short, well-rounded type that we have been able to germinate in our grounds in Luzon." (*Adn. Hernandez.*)

40927. ALEURITES MOLUCCANA (L.) Willd. Euphorbiaceæ.

(*Aleurites triloba* Forst.)

Lumbang.

From Littleriver, Fla. Procured from Mr. Charles A. Mosier. Received July 19, 1915.

40928 to 40935. ORYZA SATIVA L. Poaceæ.

Rice.

From Tananarivo, Madagascar. Presented by the Governor General of Madagascar. Received July 14, 1915.

40928. No. 1.—A. *Lava.*

40932. No. 3.—A. *Madinika.*

40929. No. 1.—B. *Lava.*

40933. No. 3.—B. *Madinika.*

40930. No. 2.—A. *Lava somotra.*

40934. No. 4.—A. *Vato.*

40931. No. 2.—B. *Lava somotra.*

40935. No. 4.—B. *Vato.*

40936. BAMBOS TULDA LONGISPICULATA (Gamb. and Brand.) Bois and Grignan. Poaceæ.

Bamboo.

From Nice, France. Presented by Dr. A. Robertson Proschowsky. Plants received July 21, 1915.

"M. Rivière, who was here about a year ago and saw my plant, appeared to doubt that my specimen was exactly the same species as described by him under the name *Bambos macroculmis* (not from flowers, which he never saw). But I have the impression that his doubt depended mainly on the difference in size, his *B. macroculmis* acquiring up to 25 meters in height, while my plant has not until now produced shoots more than 15 to 18 meters in height. Still this seems of little importance, as my plant is in a rather poor condition, crowded all around by trees, palms, etc., and poorly exposed in poor soil, and there can be no doubt that under good conditions my plant would make a much better growth. Anyhow, my plant corresponds exactly to description of *B. macroculmis*. It has flowered for three consecutive years on one or two of the smallest shoots, but it is growing on just as usual, and evidently belongs to the bamboos which do not die after flowering. The stalks are comparatively compact, with less cavity than the ordinary Japanese and Chinese species so common in gardens, and very strong and lasting, which I can testify, having used them for prolongation of a very long and heavy ladder. This large bamboo is hardy in my badly exposed garden and therefore would be so generally on the Riviera. The new shoots start in autumn and generally do not finish development before spring, but when frost arrives they do not suffer; growth is simply arrested for some time. Of course it is possible that in low, water-logged ground and with lasting frosts the young shoots might be killed, but in my garden on a steep hill this has not happened. Unfortunately, no seed has been produced, but this species can be multiplied by slips of the crowded side branches which yearly start anew and form aerial rhizomes. If I should divide the clump, it would be a question of an enormous bulk, which, even when cutting away the stalks (which, according to my experience here when transplanting, can not be safely done, such clumps without leafage dying), would weigh nearly a hundred